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The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Annex I, under the heading Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism, *add* Department of Political Affairs

2. Annex I, under the heading Working Group on Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction Attacks, *delete* United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and *add* International Civil Aviation Organization

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Addendum

Annex II

Inputs from Member States

Guyana

Enshrined in the Constitution of Guyana are the fundamental rights of the citizens of Guyana and the protection of those rights from external and internal negative factors.

Article 40, paragraph 1, of the Constitution of Guyana provides that every person in Guyana is entitled to the basic right to a happy, creative and productive life, free from hunger, disease, ignorance and want. That right includes the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual. That is to say, the right, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect of the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following namely:

(a) Life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law;

(b) Freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association; and

(c) Protection of the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation.

The Government of Guyana will continue to condemn, in the strongest terms, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as Guyana believes that it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. In this regard

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Guyana renews the call for the integrated efforts of international, regional and subregional organizations and Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The Government of Guyana will cooperate multilaterally and bilaterally to fight terrorism, in particular through the exchange of best practices. Guyana notes the importance of implementing the Strategy and will continue with the implementation of the Strategy as far as its resources permit. Guyana calls on international organizations to continue to support the efforts of Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building.

Guyana notes the importance of the participation of non-governmental and civil society organizations in efforts to implement the Strategy, for example in the workshop convened by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to review local legislation in order to give effect to the ratification of the United Nations anti-terrorism instruments to which Guyana has acceded.

Guyana is a party to the following anti-terrorism instruments:

Inter-American Convention against Terrorism (2002)

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979)

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973)

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1998)

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)

Thus, Guyana calls upon States that have not done so to consider becoming parties in a timely manner to the international conventions and protocols against terrorism and to make every effort to ratify the international legal instruments. In this manner, Guyana reaffirms and reinforces its commitment to the work of the United Nations in countering international terrorism.

Guyana's efforts to implement the Global Strategy

Guyana has employed legislative and administrative measures to prevent, punish and eliminate terrorism and all criminal activities that finance and facilitate it. The Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act 2009, and the establishment of the Financial Intelligence Unit are among such measures.

The Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 demonstrates the Government's efforts to safeguard the financial system from terrorist groups. The Act outlines the use of national measures and international cooperation to counter the financing of terrorism by identifying (see part III, article 28 of the Act), tracking, freezing, seizing and forfeiting the funds/assets (see parts IV and V of the Act) of the proceeds of criminal activity.

In addition, Guyana amended its Criminal Law (Offences) Act No. 7 of 2002 (see chap. 8:01) to criminalize terrorism, instituting penalties that take the grave nature of the offences under the Act into account.

Police cooperation agreements with Brazil and Suriname have been established and strengthened. These cross-border agreements provide for increased cooperation to suppress, combat and eliminate serious cross-border crimes (among which terrorism is included) affecting the territories of Guyana, Suriname and Brazil.

Guyana has initiated measures to reform and modernize the border management system with the introduction of machine readable passports that protect against forgery. This system has strengthened Guyana's response to national and international terrorism by identifying persons on the international terrorist watch list who may attempt to enter Guyana. In addition, Guyana's security forces have been the recipients of several training courses provided by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland aimed at addressing financing of terrorism and money-laundering. Guyana also participated in counter-terrorism seminars and several other international training sessions and workshops hosted by the secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States, aimed at strengthening the efforts of States in border and port management to detect and minimize the use of fraudulent travel and identity documentation, as well as in the fight against terrorism.

Further, workshops have been facilitated by the Government of Guyana and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; a review of Guyana's laws, including those on terrorism, has been completed, and consultations with the appropriate local agencies are ongoing. As such, Guyana is currently drafting comprehensive anti-terrorism legislation to give legal effect to the conventions (see above) and preparations are being made to ratify the other United Nations anti-terrorism instruments to which Guyana has acceded.

During the drafting process, Guyana will continue to be guided by the principles of the international instruments against terrorism, as well as the Global Strategy and relevant resolutions.

Pursuant to the Strategy

Guyana continues to take action aimed at contributing to efforts to prevent the spread of terrorism, as follows:

- By promoting mutual respect, tolerance and understanding among peoples of various races, political orientations, religious beliefs and cultures. Under the Constitution of Guyana, protection of the fundamental right to freedom of conscience is guaranteed. Article 145, paragraph 1, provides that except with his own consent, no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of conscience, and for the purposes of this article the said freedom includes freedom of thought and of religion, freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and both in public and in private, to manifest and propagate his religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance. The Government of Guyana will continue to promote mutual respect for, and prevent the defamation of, religions, religious values, beliefs and cultures in Guyana.
- By continuing to actively implement the poverty reduction strategy and the national development strategy of Guyana. These strategies address the agreed objectives of the United Nations conferences and summits and the Millennium Development Goals.
- By continuing to respect and uphold the fundamental human rights of all citizens of Guyana.
- By continuing to explore, formulate and implement policies that will satisfy the needs of victims of serious crimes in order to facilitate the normalization of their lives as far as resources permit.

Russian Federation

I. Background

The Russian Federation notes the central role of the United Nations in combating international terrorism and, in this context, attaches fundamental importance to the comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the General Assembly in September 2006.

The Strategy, which received consensus support from the global community, stresses the need for an integrated approach to the problem of combating terrorism and places an emphasis on social and ideological measures for the prevention of terrorist phenomena.

At the same time, the Strategy specifically links reliable protection from terrorism with efforts to strengthen the national capacities of States, focusing on institution-building and social development. These principles must remain constant during the further implementation of the Strategy and determine the way forward in international cooperation for counter-terrorism.

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force is responsible for the coordination of the work of the numerous United Nations bodies involved in implementing the Strategy. Its institutionalization has created significant new possibilities for enhancing the effectiveness of the efforts of the United Nations in counter-terrorism and developing a substantive dialogue with Member States with a view to expanding their capacity to react to terrorist threats.

We regard the development of direct working contacts with the Task Force as one of the conditions for the successful implementation of the Strategy by the

Russian Federation, including its implementation through active participation in various international programmes.

The Russian Federation attaches great importance to the intensification of joint efforts to implement the Strategy, particularly in such urgent areas as preventing terrorism, including preventing the radicalization of social attitudes, halting the spread of the ideology of extremism and violence and combating the use of the media space and the global Internet network for terrorist purposes.

The Task Force has significant international experience in addressing counter-terrorism challenges in a broad context, harnessing for these purposes the potential for cooperation through partnerships between State and non-state bodies, as well as civil society institutions.

The Russian Federation fully supports the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and institutions and calls for the consistent implementation of all the counter-terrorism resolutions and decisions adopted by the Organization.

II. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism: the legal framework of the Russian Federation and measures taken in the counter-terrorism sphere

The Russian Federation is successfully implementing the provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy relating to the elimination of conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism: conflicts are being resolved by peaceful means, a dialogue has been established between representatives of various religious denominations, national and religious tolerance and respect for all religions and cultures are being encouraged, incitement to commit terrorist acts, public calls to carry out terrorist activity and public justification of terrorism are prohibited by law (arts. 33, 34, 205, 205.1 and 205.2 of the Criminal Code), social programmes are being implemented, and a system of assistance to victims of terrorism and their families and also for their social rehabilitation has been established (arts. 18-21 of the Federal Act on counter-terrorism and regulatory legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation adopted in accordance with those articles).

An effective domestic mechanism is being created in the Russian Federation for compensation of damage caused during the conduct of counter-terrorism operations. In accordance with Presidential Decree No. 758 of 7 December 2008, with a view to establishing a single mechanism for compensation, the Ministry of Justice has prepared a draft federal act on compensation for damage caused during the conduct of a counter-terrorism operation by terrorist acts or by measures to combat terrorism.

The draft act defines the legal and organizational principles for compensation for damage caused to persons or property during the conduct of a counter-terrorism operation, or by measures to combat terrorism, in the event that the source of the damage has not been established.

The components of all the terrorist offences defined in the universal conventions on terrorism are now fully criminalized in the criminal legislation of the Russian Federation.

Responsibility for the commission of a terrorist act is established in article 205 of the Criminal Code. The following terrorist offences are also criminalized under criminal law: facilitation of terrorist activity (art. 205.1), public calls to carry out terrorist activity or public justification of terrorism (art. 205.2), hostage-taking (art. 206), organization of, or participation in, an illegal armed formation (art. 208), hijacking of aircraft, ships or rolling stock (art. 211), attempts on the lives of State or public officials (art. 277), forcible seizure of power or forcible retention of power (art. 278), armed revolt (art. 279) and attacks on internationally protected persons or institutions (art. 360).

The problem of extradition is of vital significance to questions of combating terrorism and punishing offenders. In accordance with article 13 of the Criminal Code, nationals of the Russian Federation who have committed an offence in the territory of a foreign State are not subject to extradition to that State. Foreign nationals and stateless persons who have committed an offence outside the borders of the Russian Federation and are present in the territory of the Russian Federation may be extradited to a foreign State to face criminal proceedings or to serve a sentence in accordance with an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

In 2008, the leadership of the Russian Federation adopted a decision on establishing a national system for combating extremism. Pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1316 of 6 September 2008 on certain matters relating to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a department to combat extremism was established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs and also specialized units — centres and groups — in the territorial internal affairs bodies.

On 5 October 2009 the President of the Russian Federation approved a framework for combating terrorism which sets out the basic principles of State counter-terrorism policy in the Russian Federation.

A set of additional measures to meet the requirements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, approved by the national counter-terrorism committee in December 2007, made provision for coordinated national and international counter-terrorism efforts aimed at increasing the effectiveness of counter-terrorism in the Russian Federation, to be implemented during the period 2008-2010.

The law enforcement, executive and local government bodies accord constant attention to questions of combating terrorism and protecting the population and especially important sites from terrorist acts throughout the national territory.

Steps are being taken to improve the existing counter-terrorism legislation. Proposals have been drawn up for amendments and additions to the Criminal Code, Federal Act No. 35-FZ of 6 March 2006 on counter-terrorism and other regulatory and legal instruments that would increase the level of responsibility for both the direct commission of terrorist offences, and complicity in carrying out such offences.

Prosecutors at all levels constantly monitor the implementation of the requirements of the legislation on counter-terrorism, including the priorities of carrying out preventive measures, fully performing the functions of identifying, halting and eliminating violations of counter-terrorism legislation, implementing measures to improve the security of housing and public places, the transport infrastructure and educational, health, cultural and sports institutions, and protecting

atomic energy and power facilities and sites using radioactive, explosive and inflammable materials, and other especially dangerous sites.

In the course of operational investigations against cells of the international terrorist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (Islamic liberation party) in 2008, 17 criminal cases were initiated against leaders and active members of this organization and over 30 people were convicted.

In 2008 operational investigations were also launched against officials of the Moscow section of the Jamiat al-Islah al-ljtimai (society for social reform), which had been recognized as terrorist by a decision of the Supreme Court of 14 February 2003. A channel for the smuggling of jewellery from countries of the Near and Middle East to the Russian Federation was discovered. According to available operational data, money received from the sale of contraband goods was used by officials of the organization to finance terrorist and extremist activity. On this basis, criminal proceedings were initiated on 3 March 2008 under article 188, part 4 of the Criminal Code ("Contraband").

In 2009 a network of radical Islamic *jamaat* cells was discovered in the Volga, Urals, North-West and Central federal districts (the Islamic Party of Turkestan, the Muslim brotherhood, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, Nurdjular and others).

In October 2009, the Supreme Court of Tatarstan convicted 12 members of the international extremist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami who were found guilty of organizing and participating in an extremist association (art. 282.2 of the Criminal Code), facilitating terrorist activity and recruitment (art. 205.1 of the Criminal Code) and attempting to seize power by force (arts. 278 and 30 of the Criminal Code).

A significant amount of work is being carried out in the North Caucasus region, where at the end of 2009 and in the current year the activities of over a dozen groups of adherents to extreme radical Wahhabism were halted and a number of leaders of groups and emissaries of international extremist and terrorist organizations were neutralized.

By a decision of the Supreme Court of 10 April 2008, the activities of the international religious organization Nurdjular in the territory of the Russian Federation were prohibited on the grounds provided for in Federal Act No. 114-FZ of 25 July 2002 on combating extremist activities.

By a decision of the Akhtubinsk municipal court of the Astrakhan region of 17 July 2008, the activities of the Akhtubinsk social movement *K bogoderzhaviyu* (For the empire of God) in the territory of the Russian Federation were prohibited on the grounds provided for in Federal Act No. 114-FZ.

On the same grounds, by decisions of the Supreme Court, the activities of the following associations and terrorist organizations in the territory of the Russian Federation were prohibited: Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (13 November 2008), Tablighi Jamaat (7 May 2009), the National Socialist Association (2 February 2010) and Imarat Kavkaz (8 February 2010).

The activities of a total of 19 terrorist organizations have been prohibited in the territory of the Russian Federation.

In order to increase the effectiveness of combating criminal and terrorist activity in border districts, joint interdepartmental operational groups have been established consisting of representatives of the Federal Security Service, customs control and internal affairs bodies, with a view to identifying and halting the activity of international terrorist and extremist organizations, transborder criminal groups, and channels for transfer of foreign mercenaries, smuggling of weapons, explosives and narcotics, and illegal migration from contiguous States adjacent to the State border of the Russian Federation.

Russian organizations and departments regularly exchange information concerning extremist organizations (groups) and also individuals involved in terrorist activity with a view to their inclusion in (exclusion from) the consolidated list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.

The President of the Russian Federation has approved a comprehensive plan of information-related measures to combat terrorism in the Russian Federation for the period 2008-2012, aimed at establishing a system of informational support for State policy with regard to combating the ideology of terrorism and reducing the level of radicalization of the population, improving mechanisms for the protection of the information space from the ideology of terrorism and extremism and laying the socio-political, legal and organizational foundations for effectively combating these threats.

In 2008-2009, within the framework of this plan, the national counter-terrorism committee has carried out a range of activities in constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including the following:

- In Moscow, an international scientific and theological conference entitled "Islam will conquer terrorism" was held; representatives of 18 countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the ambassadors of 12 Arab States participated. The work of the conference was covered by over 30 media outlets, including nine from Arab countries.
- In the cities of Makhachkala and Sochi an event entitled "Peace for the Caucasus" was organized, during which information technologies were approved for publicity work among youth.
- A mobile exhibition entitled "Terrorism: the main threat to humanity" was displayed in educational institutions in Moscow and the Moscow region.

Over 10,000 information materials on counter-terrorism themes were made available to federal and regional media outlets. Over 1,500 videos describing the work of the special services and law enforcement bodies to ensure security and protect the population from terrorism were shown on federal and regional television channels.

A nationwide festival of television and radio programmes with counter-terrorism themes "TV-RADIO-counter-terror" was held, in which representatives of over 50 central and regional media outlets participated, and also an international film forum *Zolotoy Vityaz* (Golden Knight) during which a special programme "Cinematographers of the world against terrorism" took place.

Counter-terrorism issues are extensively covered in the media and on the official Internet sites of the public prosecutor's offices. Media representatives are invited by prosecutors to meetings devoted to discussion of issues related to combating terrorism and extremism.

During the first half of 2010, 16 reports on this subject were published on the site of the Office of the Procurator-General. These materials had a broad public impact in the media: they were featured in 129 articles in printed publications, 126 reports in information agencies and 79 programmes on television channels and radio stations.

The Russian Federation attaches high priority to implementing its international initiative to strengthen public-private partnerships against terrorism, put forward in 2006 within the context of the Russian chairmanship of the Group of Eight (G-8).

In particular, within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Russian Federation took the lead in organizing a representative seminar of OSCE in Vienna in October 2009 on the issue of strengthening the partnership between States and representatives of civil society, including the media, in combating terrorism, which made a significant contribution to addressing the problems of combating the ideology of terrorism and terrorist propaganda.

The next important stage in developing the initiative for a public-private partnership on counter-terrorism was the holding, in March 2010 in Moscow, of an international scientific and practical conference on the subject "Partnerships between States, businesses and civil society in counter-terrorism: practice, science, education" which was organized by the Peoples' Friendship University of the Russian Federation.

Over 130 representatives of Russian and foreign governmental agencies involved in combating terrorism, heads of counter-terrorism units of the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), CIS, OSCE and the Council of Europe, representatives of Russian and foreign academic circles, political science institutes, religious institutions and public organizations took part in the event.

As an outcome of the conference, an international scientific and educational institute on the problems of combating terrorism is being established at the University, and an informational/analytical, scientific and practical journal *Counter-terrorism news* will be published regularly.

The Russian Federation's efforts to combat terrorism are carried out at not only the national but also the regional and international levels.

With the active participation of the Russian Federation, the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism (signed on 16 June 2009) and the Agreement on the Collective Rapid Reaction Forces of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and its annexes (signed on 14 June 2009) were formulated and signed by the States parties.

The Russian Federation is making a substantial contribution towards improving the counter-terrorism legal and regulatory framework in CIS countries.

A model counter-terrorism act was finalized in 2008-2009 within the framework of the joint commission for harmonizing the legislation of CIS member States to combat terrorism, crime and drug trafficking and the Permanent Commission of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly on Defence and Security. Incorporating the comments and proposals of the national legislative assemblies of CIS member States, the revised draft of the act on counter-terrorism was approved on 7 October 2009.

The draft clarified the basic concept of "terrorism", which is defined not as a "criminal offence" but as a complex set of threats to national and international security which requires an appropriate set of responses, including not only law enforcement and military action, but also primarily preventive and awareness-raising measures as well as political, economic and social measures.

Other key concepts were also finalized, such as the concepts of "terrorist activities" and "acts of terrorism". At the same time, the proposals of CIS security agencies and special services were analysed, in addition to those of other national counter-terrorism actors.

The counter-terrorism organizational framework was reviewed in the draft: the counter-terrorism competencies of the Russian Federation President (Government) were defined; the responsibilities of the national counter-terrorism committee were enhanced; and the issue of compensation for persons providing counter-terrorism assistance was clarified. The draft included an article entitled "Use of the armed forces to combat terrorism", which identified the aims, conditions and procedures for use of the armed forces to prevent terrorist activities, thereby closing legal loopholes and resolving the long-standing issue of the legality of involving the armed forces of a State in a counter-terrorism operation.

The draft was supplemented with a new article, entitled "Conditions for conducting a counter-terrorism operation", which, in particular, identified how and who makes the decision to conduct a counter-terrorism operation and in which cases the highest State authorities are informed of that decision.

Amendments were made to articles relating to social protection and compensation, both for injuries incurred by individuals involved in combating terrorism and for the victims of a terrorist attack.

Model acts on transport and aviation security were finalized in the period 2008-2009 and adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of CIS member States in October 2008. On 14 May 2009, the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly also adopted a model law on combating extremism.

In order to execute Order No. 339 of the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation dated 22 October 2009, concerning the organization of procuratorial supervision to enforce counter-terrorism legislation, separate records are kept of requests for legal assistance in criminal proceedings involving terrorist offences.

In 2009, the Russian Federation law enforcement agencies sent requests for legal assistance in criminal proceedings involving terrorist offences to Spain, the United States of America and Republic of Kazakhstan.

Over the same period, consideration was given to requests for such legal assistance received from the competent bodies of the following foreign States: the

Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Tajikistan.

In the first quarter of 2010, two requests were sent to the competent bodies of foreign States for legal assistance to be rendered in criminal cases relating to terrorism.

One request for legal assistance in criminal matters of this category was received from the competent body of a foreign State.

In 2010, the national counter-terrorism committee plans for forces (troops) to participate in international command-post exercises, which will entail the organization and holding of events to prevent a terrorist attack against the Baikonur complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

An agreement was signed on the procedure for organizing and holding joint SCO counter-terrorism exercises at the summit meeting of the heads of SCO member States, held in Dushanbe on 28 August 2008.

This year the Russian Federation plans to participate in the "Peace mission" joint command-post exercise of the armed forces of SCO member States, during which SCO military command structures and troops will further develop actions to prevent terrorist attacks against civilians.

The Russian Federation navy has participated in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operation "Active endeavour" in the Mediterranean Sea and in the joint Turkish operation "Black Sea harmony". These operations were designed to combat the threat of terrorism and to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, aims that are fully in accordance with the main provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The involvement of Russian Federation representatives in counter-terrorism efforts has been discussed at meetings of the Russian Federation-European Union Permanent Partnership Council on Freedom, Security and Justice; meetings of the Ministers of Justice and Internal Affairs and General Prosecutors; meetings of the G-8 Roma-Lyons Group on combating terrorism and transnational organized crime; and at expert counter-terrorism consultations between the European Union and the Russian Federation.

III. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism: countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes

The Russian Federation is carrying out activities to identify manifestations of extremism and xenophobia in print, audio and video materials on Internet sites, and to prevent their distribution. The list of prohibited extremist materials currently includes around 360 titles.

Experts believe that there are now 7,500 radical Internet sites on the worldwide web, including 150 sites in Russian.

In 2009, the Russian Federation suspended 1,528 domain names, including 45 for offences provided for under articles 280 and 282 of the Criminal Code.

Work is under way to increase information exchange with the law enforcement agencies of foreign States via the G-8 24/7 international network of national contact points, which today covers over 50 countries.

A draft federal act is being drawn up amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation on the regulation of Internet usage. The act contains procedures for registering Internet domains, for preventing the use of false identifying information to establish sites and for closing down sites disseminating false information, including information advocating ideologies of terrorism, extremism, violence and racial intolerance. The draft act will be submitted to the Government in October 2010.

The Office of the Procurator-General is working to intensify efforts to identify and suppress the Internet distribution of terrorist propaganda and the spread of material or information calling for the commission of terrorist activities or justifying the need for their commission.

The investigating authorities have instituted dozens of ongoing criminal proceedings relating to the dissemination of Internet materials designed to incite racial, national or religious hatred and enmity. Some of these materials openly call for the commission of terrorist activities and justify terrorism as the only true means to combat "genocide of the white race".

IV. Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism: interfaith dialogue

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the department responsible for combating extremism, in conjunction with other competent ministries and departments, is conducting a range of measures involving deep and systematic analysis and forecasting of extremism, the prevention and identification of violent offences committed against foreign nationals, and efforts to counter the illegal activities of radical and extremist groups.

These activities also include prevention work among the population and cooperation with traditional religious faiths and civil society institutions.

Internal affairs officials and representatives of religious faiths are conducting awareness-raising activities in schools and other educational institutions to prevent group violations of public order and acts of hooliganism and vandalism on the grounds of ideological, racial, national or religious hatred.

Representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are participating in the activities of the working group of the Committee for the Affairs of Public Associations and Religious Organizations within the framework of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly. Cooperation is actively increasing with the Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights in the Russian Federation, the Commission on Inter-Ethnic Relations and Freedom of Conscience of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, representatives of the academic community, non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors.

Meetings are regularly held with representatives of the Russian Federation's traditional faiths (the Russian Orthodox Church, the Muslim Religious Board for European Russia, Jewish religious organizations in the Russian Federation, and Buddhist communities in Moscow).

In accordance with established procedures, a range of preventive operations are being conducted among national diasporas to prevent their involvement in inter-ethnic and interfaith conflicts based on differences in culture and livelihoods.

In 52 constituent entities of the Russian Federation, targeted programmes have been adopted and are being implemented to enhance the level of tolerance in inter-ethnic and interfaith relations and to combat radicalization, primarily among young people.

The primary objectives of these programmes are the following: to uphold human rights and freedoms; to support inter-ethnic peace and harmony; to address the causes of inter-ethnic and interfaith hatred, intolerance, aggression and violence; and to address the dissemination of negative ethnic and religious stereotypes, xenophobia, everyday racism, chauvinism and political extremism in the Russian Federation.

On the instructions of the President and Government of the Russian Federation, the relevant State bodies are conducting a number of special federal and regional targeted and interdepartmental programmes, including a range of measures to combat ethnic and religious extremism and to prevent inter-ethnic conflict for the period 2008-2010.

The Expert Council on the Prevention of Extremism being established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose members will include legal and policy experts and specialists in inter-ethnic and interfaith relations, should provide a platform for law enforcement and non-governmental agencies to agree on key issues of public policy related to countering extremism.

The Russian Cultural Institute, in conjunction with the unit to combat extremism under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is developing a methodological framework for assessing and monitoring manifestations of extremism and terrorism, and is also establishing effective sociocultural technologies to communicate standards of tolerant behaviour and to counter religious and political extremism and terrorism.

The federal State standard for primary general education (established by Order No. 373 of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 6 October 2009), which is tailored to the religious, national and ethnocultural needs of the peoples of the Russian Federation, involves the education and development of personal qualities which will meet the objectives of building a democratic civil society on the basis of tolerance while establishing a dialogue of cultures and respect for the multi-ethnic, multicultural and multi-faith composition of Russian society.

Federal State basic and upper standards for general education are scheduled to be approved in 2010.

V. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism: countering the financing of terrorism

The Russian Federation has been taking measures to prevent, identify and halt the illegal activities of foreign non-profit, non-governmental and other organizations, as well as those of related Russian non-governmental, non-profit organizations that are reasonably suspected of providing financial and other assistance to political, religious, nationalistic and extremist organizations.

The prosecution authorities have sent the Federal Financial Monitoring Service (Rosfinmonitoring) more than 50 reports concerning criminal proceedings for terrorist offences and proceedings against individuals accused of complicity in these

offences; court referrals for consideration of the cases on their merits; and guilty verdicts enforced by the Russian courts for these offences. These were submitted in order to draw up the list of entities and individuals reported to be involved in extremist activities, as provided for by article 6 of the Federal Act on the prevention of the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism.

Methodological recommendations are being formulated on the detection and investigation of offences relating to the financing of terrorism, and also on the tactics and methods for procuratorial supervision in this field.

The Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism of 16 May 2005 has been signed pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 749 of 3 December 2008.

Ongoing monitoring of the operational situation on Russian Federation territory is being conducted with a view to cutting off potential sources of financing of extremism and terrorism, including illegal armed groups funded by business entities that are controlled by organized criminal groups.

Measures are being implemented in order to identify business entities suspected of providing financial support to illegal armed groups and to verify the activities of non-profit organizations implicated in financing extremist and terrorist organizations.

Official access is being arranged to the Rosfinmonitoring database, which contains information on legal entities and individuals reasonably suspected of financing extremist and terrorist activities. This list is updated every six months in accordance with Government Decision No. 27 of 18 January 2001.

Information relating to tourist agencies is regularly verified and analysed for the possibility of their involvement in illegal migration and in the financing of terrorism.

A plan setting out measures to improve the Russian system to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism has been drawn up and is being implemented in line with Government Instruction No. VP-P13-6722 of 10 November 2008 and in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on the Russian Federation.

The list of entities reporting suspicious transactions to Rosfinmonitoring has been expanded. It includes entities providing brokering services for the sale or acquisition of real estate, lawyers, notaries, and also individuals engaged in business activities involving the provision of legal or accounting services.

Money-laundering is dynamic by nature and tends to take advantage of new methods and tools, particularly remittance systems, bank cards, payments online and unofficial transfers of funds.

Measures are now necessary for the timely identification and suppression of this category of offences. Typology studies and information exchange are also needed in this sphere.

One issue related to preventing the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) is identifying the senders and recipients of the funds.

This issue was reflected in the inter-agency plan of activities that has been developed and is currently being implemented in the Russian Federation, which provides for a framework national strategy to prevent the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism. Pursuant to this plan, amendments regulating the compulsory identification of payers were introduced to the Federal Act on the prevention of the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism.

The ability of law enforcement agencies to effectively identify illegally laundered funds largely depends on the comprehensive strengthening of inter-agency and international cooperation, including through enhanced information-sharing and by making full use of the potential of financial intelligence units.

Developments in preventing the laundering of criminal proceeds from Afghan drug trafficking and in cutting off related financial flows have led to the identification of the following key priorities under a unified plan of action to be taken by the Russian Federal Drug Control Service and the competent bodies of foreign States:

- Comprehensive strengthening of inter-agency and international cooperation, including through enhanced information-sharing and by making full use of the potential of financial intelligence units.
- Preventing the laundering of funds received from illicit trafficking in potent substances and precursors (used for heroin production) and building relationships with the private sector with a view to preventing the legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds.
- Cooperation on training programmes for law enforcement officials, including the holding of joint seminars and internships.

The Russian Federation is actively involved in plenary meetings of FATF and in the activities of its working groups; in the development of international standards to prevent the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means and the financing of terrorism; and also in the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL).

A number of measures were implemented in 2009 to increase cooperation with foreign partners within the framework of the Council of Europe's project against money-laundering in the Russian Federation, which is being implemented through Rosfinmonitoring.

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The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Annex II

Inputs from Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations on implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations

Council of Europe

1. As a regional organization, the Council of Europe is committed to facilitating the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and, above all, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It does this by providing a forum for discussing and adopting regional standards and best practices and by providing assistance to its member States in improving their counter-terrorism capabilities.

2. The Council of Europe takes a three-pronged approach to the fight against terrorism: strengthening legal action; safeguarding fundamental values and addressing the causes of terrorism. Against this background, the organization has developed a number of specific activities related to the implementation of the Strategy.

3. In 2007 the Council of Europe adopted a "road map" on the contribution of the Council, as a regional organization, to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. That document identified the organization's capabilities in the light of the Strategy. With a view to streamlining and coordinating

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the efforts of the Council of Europe, the road map assigned a series of initiatives to various bodies within the organization, thereby relying on the four chapters of the Strategy. The Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on Terrorism has been given the task of monitoring the implementation of the road map by the relevant entities of the organization.

4. The measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism are the most vital ones, from the Council of Europe's point of view, as they touch upon the reason for the existence of the organization.

5. The Council of Europe has been dedicated since 1949 to upholding human rights, the rule of law and pluralist democracy and is therefore determined to combat terrorism, which repudiates these three fundamental values. Virtually all Council of Europe activities are inspired by an uncompromising approach towards due protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms as set out in the European Convention on Human Rights and other instruments elaborated by the organization.

6. Regarding the measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, the Council of Europe, through its standard-setting and technical cooperation activities, is actively involved in education, youth and the media; it contributes to ensuring the protection of minorities and to fighting intolerance, racism and social exclusion, in an attempt to weaken the sources of discontent that may fuel terrorism. These initiatives reflect the Council of Europe's conviction that dialogue among individuals of different religions, cultures and heritage based on mutual understanding, respect for human rights and tolerance is key to enhancing social cohesion and, as a result, tackling terrorism.

7. As for the measures to prevent and combat terrorism and to build the capacities of States to prevent and combat terrorism, one of the priorities of the Council of Europe is to strengthen legal action against terrorism. To this end, the Council of Europe works towards the following:

(a) Creating a judicial framework that allows substantial international cooperation among judicial authorities;

(b) Monitoring signatures and ratifications of relevant instruments and encouraging member States to reconsider existing reservations;

(c) Increasing the efficiency of the relevant international and European instruments;

(d) Reinforcing the various forms of mutual cooperation in the criminal field;

(e) Stepping up the fight against money-laundering and cybercrime;

(f) Securing just compensation for victims of terrorism.

8. In line with the international trend following the atrocious terrorist attacks of 2001, the Council of Europe started to look at how States could take a proactive approach to the fight against terrorism with a view to the prevention of terrorist acts. One of the most prominent steps in this direction is the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted in 2005, which constitutes the first international legally binding instrument on this subject.

9. The period since the first review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, held in New York from 4 to 5 September 2008, has been a particularly significant period for Council of Europe action against terrorism initiated in recent years.

10. Counter-terrorism action was particularly fostered during the period in which Spain chaired the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers (27 November 2008-12 May 2009). During that period, Spain hosted the first consultation of the parties to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, which was held in Madrid on 12 May 2009, on the margins of the 119th session of the Committee of Ministers. During this meeting, the parties to the Convention discussed the first results of the instrument's implementation in the respective States parties. This event could be considered as a significant achievement for such a recent counter-terrorism instrument, which was adopted in 2005 and entered into force only in 2007. Currently, the Convention has been ratified by 25 Council of Europe member States and further signed by 18 member States.

11. A similar observation could be made for the first and second consultations of the parties to the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, which took place on 22 and 23 April 2009 and 15 and 16 April 2010, respectively. Currently, the Convention has been ratified by 21 Council of Europe member States and further signed by 12 member States.

12. Both aforementioned Conventions are open to the accession of non-member States of the Council of Europe, and the organization is actively promoting these important tools for the fight against terrorism.

13. Spain also hosted on 16 and 17 April 2009, at San Lorenzo de El Escorial, an international conference on terrorism and cybersecurity, coorganized by the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee against Terrorism and the Council of Europe. For the first time, States, members of the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States, and international experts came together to share their experiences in combating the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and ensuring the protection of the Internet and critical infrastructure from cyberattacks by terrorists. This event was highly praised by the participants and considered successful by the coorganizers. The Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee also noted it as a successful example of regional cooperation, which also contributes to the development of United Nations action against terrorism.

14. Moreover, Spain hosted on 8 and 9 October 2009 a high-level seminar on the protection of human rights within the framework of the fight against terrorism, which was coorganized by the Counter-Terrorism Task Force of the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain, with the support of the University of Málaga and of the Fundación Valsaín. The participants discussed the integration of human rights in national counter-terrorism policies, the tools available for that purpose at the national and international levels and the legal challenges faced by States in that field.

15. The period of 2009 and the first half of 2010 was also marked by a new dimension of the work of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Terrorism, the core body of the Council of Europe's action against terrorism.

16. The Committee of Experts on Terrorism held its 16th and 17th meetings in 2009, on 15 and 16 April 2009 and 17 and 18 November 2009, respectively, and its 18th meeting on 7 and 8 April 2010. The Committee continued its regular work: identification of lacunas in international law and action against terrorism; development of a database of country profiles on national legal and institutional capacity to fight against terrorism; and exchange of best practices, in particular on the support and protection of victims of terrorism. At its 18th meeting, the Committee adopted the update of its progress report on future priority areas for the work of the Council of Europe against terrorism.

17. The Committee of Experts on Terrorism also paid particular attention to the implementation of the Council of Europe conventions against terrorism. During this period in particular, however, the Committee concentrated its work on the possible ways and means to follow up on the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, following the recommendation of the first consultation of parties to that Convention and a decision instructing the Committee of Experts to regularly monitor the effective use and implementation of the Convention. This work would be a cornerstone for the future work of the Committee of Experts.

18. As for technical cooperation activities, two important observations could be made. Firstly, further synergies were developed with the United Nations, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and regional organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The period of 2009-2010 was marked by active participation in each other's activities, e.g., all Counter-Terrorism Committee country visits in Europe. Moreover, several joint events have been organized, namely:

(a) A joint Council of Europe, OSCE and UNODC workshop on enhancing international legal cooperation related to terrorism, including the drafting of requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance (28 and 29 January 2009, Bosnia and Herzegovina);

(b) A joint Council of Europe-UNODC workshop on enhancing international legal cooperation related to terrorism, including the drafting of requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance (16 and 17 December 2009, Bosnia and Herzegovina).

19. Secondly, the Council of Europe developed its own technical cooperation project entitled "Bringing terrorists to justice: promoting the implementation of European standards and documenting good practices", which deals with both relevant counter-terrorism issues and extensive case law developed by the European Court of Human Rights. This training, for the benefit of judges and prosecutors dealing with the investigation and prosecution of terrorist cases and related international legal cooperation in criminal matters, was highly supported by the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and will continue to be developed.